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ALIA ADDRESSES NAVY ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

AU151457 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 15 Aug 85

["The Greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia Addressed to the Seamen, Sub-officers and Officers of the Navy - the 40th Anniversary of the Creation of the Navy Celebrated" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 15 (ATA) -- 40 years are completed since the day of the formation of our Navy. A solemn rally was organized yesterday in the city of Durres to mark this anniversary. Attending the celebrations were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Muho Asllani, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of People's Defence Comrade Prokop Murra and other comrades.

The rally was opened by Comrade Muho Asllani. Those present observed two minute silence to honour the immortal memory of the glorious life and deed of the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and people and the legendary commander Comrade Enver Hoxha.

In his speech Comrade Muho Asllani said among others that our people and their entire Armed Forces celebrate a marked event, the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Navy, this powerful arm of the defence of our socialist homeland created under the care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. This jubilee finds us even more bound like flesh to bone round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, strong and determined to apply and carry through to the end the brilliant immortal ideas and deed of the much beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

After speaking further on about the road full of success traversed by the naval units, he said that the Navy is invincible, it stands proud and keeps guard intrepidly on the shores of Adriatic and Ionian seas.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present Comrade Simon Stefani read out the greeting of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the general commander on our Armed Forces, Comrade Ramiz Alia addressed to the seamen, sub-officers and officers of the Navy on occasion of the 40th anniversary of its creation.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Defense of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania I wish you the 40th anniversary of the creation of your heroic arm, the greeting says.

The Navy, one of the most important special arms of the people's Army, was created and strengthened under the constant all round care of our glorious party and its immortal leader, the legendary and wise commander and commissar, our great teacher and educator, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Today, it represents a military tempered force, fitted out with powerful combat means and equipment, ready to cope with any situation. Its commands and staff are composed of leading political and military cadres who are capable and devoted to the cause of the people and party.

Over these four decades, through their untiring work, their patriotism and revolutionary spirit they have displayed during the fulfilment of the task for the defence of the sea borders and the territorial waters of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania freedom and constructive work, the loyal sons of the working people, who have belonged and belong to the effective of the units of the military naval forces have won the love and profound respect of the people and the party. The example set by the heroic act of Spiro Kote as well as those of Fran Ivanaj and Ilia Kici Dashi who laid down their lives in struggle against the enemies and difficulties created by whether the example of the brave seamen of the military base of Vlore who at the beginning of the 60 ies [as received] with stood with courage, wisdom and success the pressure and blackmail of the Soviet revisionists, are expressions of the lofty features of patriotism and the ardent freedom-loving sentiments which have characterized our people through centuries, these acts are and will remain a lofty example for the patriotic and revolutionary education of the future generations.

The defence and security of the state borders, the greeting continues, is a sacred duty, one of a high responsibility. You who are entrusted with the task to defend one third of these borders the coast and the territorial waters, are charged also with special duties which have their own difficulties and demands, because our homeland has been and continues to be an object of hostile aims on the part of the capitalist imperialist and revisionist forces in particular because of the key strategic position of Albania in Adriatic Sea and the Mediterranean. This must never be forgotten. However everybody should bear well in mind that today the territorial sea waters and our coast are inviolable and belong only to our people, they provide shelter and field of action only for the Navy and our People's Army. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, we have in our hands the key position of Albania in the Balkans and the Mediterranean and just as until today we will use it only for the defence of our homeland freedom and national independence. Our coast will never serve as a base for launching or supporting aggressive actions by the fleets of the imperialist and socialimperialist superpowers or that of another power against our neighbouring countries.

The present day international situations have become tense as never before. The aggressions and provocations have become an open practice in the plans of the superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union for domination. They seek to impose everywhere and on everybody the "right" of a patron not only in the open international waters, in the seas and oceans, but also in the internal sea waters of the sovereign countries. Under these conditions and circumstances your tasks become even greater and more complicated. Their fullfillment, with vigilance, punctuality and without cracks demands further constant training, all round combat training, perfection of the navigation and combat skill in the open sea, mastery of the weapons and technique with which the party has equipped and is equipping you, demands further raising of the political and ideological level of all the cadres and all the units.

Nothing should take us by surprise never and nowhere should this happen, never should we be caught unprepared and in a situation of tranquility. Only by raising the level of the organisation of the training to the standard of the demands of our time and the situations taking place and by constantly improving the work for the ideopolitical education, the seamen, the cadres and the specialists and the naval military forces, the youth which represents the main force of this arm, under the example of the communists, will raise higher and higher the name of their beloved arm.

I express the conviction that the soldiers and the officers, the commands and staffs of our units will carry out always with honour the duties you have been entrusted with by the people and the party alongside the other armed forces of our People's Army for the defence of the homeland and the socialist victories, the greetings say in conclusion.

The speech on the occasion was held by the member of the Central Committee of the party, the militaryman Skender Doci. He said among others that the greeting of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the general commander of the armed forces Comrade Ramiz Alia is another source of inspiration and mobilization for us to be prepared and ready in every moment to safeguard our socialist homeland.

Then Comrade Prokop Murra took the floor. He said that on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation, the Presidium of the People's Assembly decorates the Navy with the "Order of Scanderbeg" First Class "for displaying revolutionary spirit and high sense of responsibility during 40 years to put into life the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. It has reached high results in all the indexes of the political-combat training, strengthening the defence of the naval borders of our socialist homeland". Amidst the joy of those present he handed over the medal.

From the meeting a telegram was sent to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the general commander of the armed forces Comrade Ramiz Alia.

ALIA SENDS GREETINGS TO CONGO PRESIDENT

AU151334 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 15 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the People's Republic of Congo Denis Sasu Ngueso:

"On occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Congo, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I convey to you and through you, to the friendly Congolese people warm greetings and the best wishes for progress and prosperity.

I wish that the friendly relations existing between the two countries develop constantly to the benefit of our two peoples and the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism."

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

For Moscow coverage of the visit to the USSR by a Bulgarian People's Assembly delegation led by Bulgarian Communist Party member and Chairman of the People's Assembly Stanko Todorov, including his talks with Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss and CPSU Central Committee member Vitaliy Vorotnikov, see the Eastern Europe section of the 16 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Meets Husak

LD151635 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq, who is in the CSSR on an official visit.

In a friendly conversation both statesmen examined possibilities for the further development of bilateral relations and some issues concerning the international situation. They assessed positively the current level of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations and stressed that the intensification, expansion, and deepening of mutual relations and cooperation in the political, economic, and other areas of common interest will be a contribution for the people of both countries.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, especially on developments in the Middle East, the Czechoslovak side stressed the urgency of putting a quick end to the Persian Gulf conflict and the resolution of all contentious issues by peaceful means.

Meets Strougal

LD151031 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received at Hrzan Palace in Prague today Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq.

The two representatives praised the present development of all-round relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Iraq, and the results achieved. They also stressed the interest of their governments in deepening and developing mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. They also talked about some topical international political problems of the present world and exchanged views on the possibilities of resolving them.

Talks With Chnoupek Continue

LD151844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Talks continued in Prague today between the foreign ministers of the CSSR and Iraq, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Tariq 'Aziz.

Both ministers stated the agreement or closeness of the opinions of their governments on current questions of international relations. They emphasized the need to avert the danger of a nuclear war and prevent the militarization of space, and they emphasized the exceptional importance of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons.

Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke highly of the recent constructive proposals by the USSR and he expressed dissapointment at the negative reaction from Washington and the present course of the United States delegation in Geneva, which is, as is shown by concrete facts, a reflection of the efforts of the United States to achieve military strategic supremacy.

He also informed the Iraqi guest about the results of the recent meeting of foreign ministers of states signatory to the Helsinki conference on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

When evaluating the situation in the Near East, both ministers stated that a complex, just, and lasting solution to the problems of the Near East can only be achieved by means of collective effort and consistent realization of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

Minister Tariq 'Aziz explained the evaluation of his government of the situation emerging in the Iran-Iraq conflict and how it sees possibilities concerning an end to military action and the beginning of the process of political settlement of the conflict.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek confirmed the principled line of Czechoslovakia which has, together with other socialist countries, right from the beginning of the conflict consistently acted for, and will continue to act for, its speedy end, and for a settlement of questions of conflict by peaceful means.

The Czechoslovak and Iraqi ministers of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Tariq 'Aziz, during today's talks in Prague also expressed themselves in favor of an immediate, peaceful, and just solution to the situation in Central America, in southern Africa, and in other hotbeds of tension without foreign interference.

URBAN, IRAN INDUSTRY MINISTER SIGN TRADE DOCUMENT

LD152016 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Prague, Aug 15 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Iranian Minister of Industries and Mines Gholam Reza Shafe'i signed a document at the end of their talks here today. They agreed on further trade contacts and supplies of Czechoslovak engineering equipment to Iran. They also underlined the interest of their countries in promoting economic contacts in a number of spheres.

Earlier, Gholam Reza Shafe'i was received by Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera.

BUSH SPEECH IGNORES USSR ROLE IN JAPAN'S DEFEAT

LD152131 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 15 Aug 85

[From the "Twenty-Four Hours in the World" program]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of Japan's capitulation was marked in the United States today by an official ceremony described by world agencies as an absolutely clear manifestation of the White House's militaristic policy. Its character is best understood perhaps by the fact that practically the entire ceremony took place aboard the aircraft carrier Enterprise anchored in San Francisco. Ronald Reagan was represented at the ceremony by American Vice President George Bush. While the ABC television company's cameraman focused on the military parade, observers have stressed above all some aspects of Bush's speech.

Perhaps most of the comment is directed to the fact that Bush did not remember, or rather did not want to remember, how the war in the Pacific developed. The fact is that he did not mention a single word about Soviet troops' entry into the Far East military operations or about the million-strong Kwantung Army's crushing defeat.

He even omitted the Soviet Union when listing World War II allies, which, naturally, did not prevent him, on the other side, from describing -- and here I quote a REUTER correspondent -- Moscow as allegedly posing the biggest threat to peace in the Pacific. In other words, the 40th anniversary of Japan's capitulation has become merely another welcome opportunity for the White House to once again justify the United States' increasing military presence in that area.

BRIEFS

VISITING SOVIET OIL MINISTER -- Vasiliy Dinkov, USSR minister of petroleum industry, who is currently in Karlovy Vary undergoing treatment, met in Prague on 2 August with Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power, to exchange views on the possibilities of expanding cooperation in the oil industry. Dinkov was also received by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Aug 85 p 2 AU]

GRAIN HARVEST -- About one-fourth of this year's grain harvest is destined for human consumption: In the Czech lands alone it will be 1,360,000 metric tons of wheat, 585,000 metric tons of barley, 320,000 metric tons rye, and 20,000 metric tons of oats. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 3 Aug 85 p 1 AU]

NEW ITALIAN ENVOY -- (CTK) -- Giulio Bilancioni, Italy's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, arrived on 29 July in the CSSR and was welcomed by Jan Nedorost, deputy head of diplomatic protocol in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jul 85 p 2 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON GABCIKOVO, OTHER ISSUES

LD151837 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 15 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session in Budapest the Council of Ministers heard a brief on the earthquake registered in Hungary in the early morning. According to the report there were no casualties, but considerable damage was caused. Local authorities took quick action and assessment of losses and reconstruction works are under way. The government has commissioned the competent authorities to take further necessary steps.

The Council of Ministers heard a report submitted by the president of the National Office for Water Management and the government commissioner of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage project, on the state of construction, its influence on the environment, and further targets. It stated that preparations and works are being carried out in accordance with the interstate agreement. The government noted the findings of a study on the expected environmental effects of the construction and operation of the project prepared by an inter-ministerial committee, together with professional institutes and experts with the views of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the National Council of Environment and Nature Protection. The government holds the findings of the study useful to promote preparations for the barrage system, [word indistinct] protection of natural resources and the development of the region. The government expressed their thanks to researchers and experts for their participation in such a study which is rarely carried out, and decided results would be taken into consideration in the course of planning, construction and operation.

Scientific examinations confirmed that the planned construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system, together with environmental investments, rationalizes the use of River Danube, the protection of the quality of water, the counterbalancing of probable unfavourable effects and the protection of the natural character of the region. In addition to the project, region and settlement development projects will be coordinated.

The Council of Ministers called on the authorities to take further steps in the implementation of the interstate agreement, and for the protection and development of the resources of the region. It requested the authorities to consider economic implementation and moderate the investment burdens of the 7th and 8th Five-Year Plan periods.

The Council of Ministers heard a report on the corn harvest, which will shortly be completed. It expressed appreciation of the agricultural large-scale units, supply and purchase companies, and officials and staff members of harvest management, for the thorough preparations and the coordinated and high-level implementation.

The government discussed the implementation of the resolution on basic worktime. It stated that the pace of implementation was slow, and measures taken insufficient. Further measures were decided on longer business hours, the extension of office hours at public offices, and the improvement of workshop discipline.

The Council of Ministers approved reports on Hungarian-Bulgarian and Hungarian-GDR plan coordination talks for the period 1986-1990.

FINANCE MINISTER HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN TEHRAN

For Tehran reportage on the visit to Iran by Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi, including talks held on the expansion of bilateral cooperation and trade, see the Iran section of the 15 August South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

200,000 ATTEND MASS IN CZESTOCHOWA 15 AUG

AU151532 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1504 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Some 200,000 people today took part in a mass in Czestochowa to mark the conclusion of the traditional pilgrimage. This year, the mass was also a demonstration for the forbidden trade union Solidarity. "Solidarity Lives" was written on one of the numerous banners.

Cardinal Glemp, primate of the Catholic Church, said in his sermon that he hoped Czestochowa "would have some effect on the internally divided Poland."

Support for Solidarity, Reagan

AU151811 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Marian Kafarski report]

[Text] Czestochowa, Poland, Aug 15 (AFP) -- Religious pilgrims defied church bans on political emblems when hundreds of them displayed the symbol of the banned trade union "Solidarity" as Poland's largest pilgrimage arrived today at Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa, central Poland. Hundreds of banners inscribed with the "Solidarnosc" logo could be seen at the base of the monastery ramparts, emerging from an immense crowd of hundreds of thousands of faithful from all over Poland.

Arriving mostly on foot, but also by train, bus and car, the pilgrims were under a church ban not to mix politics with religion during this culmination of the August pilgrimages to Czestochowa, home of Poland's patron saint, the Black Virgin.

With the faithful finally at their goal -- some after more than a week of walking in groups led by local priests -- those carrying Solidarity banners were grouped at the foot of the ramparts, on which an altar had been placed. The banners were thus out of sight of Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp, who was standing underneath a huge overhanging canopy. This nicety was necessary since Polish authorities have adamantly opposed the presence of non-religious symbols, especially those of Solidarity, in pilgrimages. To meet government concern, the church last month agreed to strict rules banning non-religious symbols, banners or slogans during pilgrimages.

In his sermon today, Cardinal Glemp avoided any political allusions. He urged his countrymen to "live in truth and human dignity."

Meanwhile, church security officers did have one banner withdrawn. It referred to the recent medical woes of the President of the United States, and said: "Holy Virgin, make Ronald Reagan live, and in good health." Shortly after mass began, church officials discreetly asked those carrying the banner to remove it. They did so immediately.

LEADERS GREET DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL DAY

LD151039 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] On the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski have sent a congratulatory telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

REAGAN'S 'CYNICISM' ON HIROSHMA BOMBING PANNED

LD121513 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 12 -- President of the United States on Aug. 6 did not find it fit to express even only false regret over the death of hundreds of thousands of innocent people (killed in Hiroshima), the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today.

"For President Reagan, the explosion was not a war crime, one of the worst in history, but a gift to the world, which has ensured it 40 years free from war," the paper added.

"One verily gets disgusted at Reagan's cynicism when he claims that the nuclear fire had hardened the Japanese-American friendship.

"But how can one expect that a man, who had paid no attention to the feelings and memory of his own nation by honouring the SS force ruffians at the Bitburg cemetery, will have respect for the tragic experiences of the Japanese. One would vainly look for morality, and even more so for sensitivity, in the policy by the U.S. President," ZOLNIERZ said.

"Reagan's using an anniversary of Hiroshima's nuclear demise to reiterate the will for a nuclear first-strike is more than derision at morality, however," it said, adding:

"It is also a challenge to all forces of peace in the world, which now can no longer have doubts as to the true intentions of the U.S. President."

JARUZELSKI VISITS ARMED FORCES UNIT, ELBLAG

Warsaw Mechanized Division

LD142015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has taken part in a meeting of the basic party organization of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko First Warsaw Mechanized Division. The meeting was devoted to discussing the tasks confronting the basic party organizations and party members in the Army in the near future. General Jaruzelski spoke about the current international and internal situation, as well as about the immediate and long-term tasks confronting PZPR members and party organizations in the Armed Forces.

Elblag Voivodship Farmers

LD151500 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 15 -- PUWP First Secretary and Polish Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski is today touring the Elblag Voivodship in northern Poland, meeting with harvesting farmers and agriculture service workers.

He started his tour from visiting an agriculture machiners factory "Agromet" in Malbork, and meeting with combine harvester operators collecting crops around Mablork. He also visited a farmer's circle (local organization) and workers of an ancillary production factory at the village of Stare Pole.

TREPCA MINERS' WORK STOPPAGE ENDS, ASSESSED

LD151838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Seventy miners, unsatisfied with their July personal income, refused to go down the pit in the Stari Trg mine on 12 August. A day later not a single miner appeared in the pit.

The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Titova Mitrovica judged today that the 2-day work stoppage of the workers in Stari Trg was not a self-managing act and that, though some of the workers' demands were justified, elements of the pressure method had been used in order to create an atmosphere of tension in the collective and thereby extract solutions that had no real basis in the results achieved through production.

The committee's report says that a number of workers from the first, second, and third shifts of the Eksploatacija Rude basic organization of the mine work organization with the Trepca flotation in Stari Trg had not turned up for work on time on 13 and 14 August, instead demanding a meeting with top officials of the municipal sociopolitical organizations of Titova Mitrovica and members of the management board of the combine in order to discuss certain problems. This was accepted and workers singled out several questions, mainly from the area of personal incomes and social and personal standard. They particularly stressed that the miners' personal incomes were low and did not keep abreast of the rest in the cost of living and that their hot meals were of poor quality and expensive. They raised problems in the distribution of apartments and housing loans, said that they had not been kept fully informed, and talked of insufficient invovlement of their work organization's management and self-managing and sociopolitical structures in order to solve these and other problems.

The report states that the workers were very energetic in their demands that these problems should solved as quickly as possible. In talks with the workers it was agreed that a number of problems resulting from subjective weaknesses should be tackled immediately. It is also stated that the talks with the workers lasted 1 to 2 hours and that after that they had returned to work, and now the production is going on as normal.

The Titova Mitrovica Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection judged that the leading people of the Trepca municipality and combine had started talks with the workers on time and had made a vital contribution to the right assessment of the situation. The committee concluded that all subjective forces in Stari Trg, in both the combine and the municipality, should at once be mobilized for a critical assessment of the problems raised during the work stoppage.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM SESSION VIEWS ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD152243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Today the LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic. In accordance with the LCY Central Committee work program, ideopolitical questions on implementing the policy of employment and social policy were discussed at the session.

The report stated that, starting from the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the conclusions of the 16th and the attitudes of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee, the results achieved were critically viewed; the main causes, manifestations, and forms of topical problems in the employment sphere and social policy were assessed; and draft attitudes on the tasks of the LC and all subjective socialist forces in solving them were established. The Presidium decided that the basic material and draft attitudes should be sent to the LCY Central Committee.

In implementing the LCY Central Committee program the LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed ideopolitical questions of the further development of the system and policy of economic relations with foreign countries, particularly the system of foreign exchange. The Presidium is starting from the assumption that the implementation of aims established in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries is mutually conditioned by and linked with the realization of the entire set of changes in the economic system and the country's development policy as regards the stabilization program. The Presidium stresses the need to overcome differences on some ideopolitical questions in this sphere and thereby create conditions for the continuation and acceleration of the harmonization of attitudes in the SFRY Assembly and to pass appropriate laws as soon as possible, while all the accompanying regulations should be passed by the end of the year. In that respect the SFRY Presidium established the draft ideopolitical basis, which will be sent to the LCY Central Committee for discussion.

The Presidium also discussed some other current topical questions.

VOJVODINA'S POSITION ON PLANNING BILL ELABORATED

AU161046 Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by Miroslav Bpzin: "What Actually Happened in the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber When Planning Was Decided Upon: The Constitutional Position of the Province Cannot Be Changed With One Law"]

[Text] The request of 14 delegates from Vojvodina to implement special procedures in discussing and adopting the bill on the Foundations of the Social Planning System and the Social Plan of Yugoslavia submitted to the SFRY Federal Assembly Chamber on 18 July, and the rejection of the solution proposed by the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations of the Chamber on the following day at the 19 July session -- which according to the rules of procedure of the Federal Chamber postponed the adoption of this system-regulating law for at least 30 days -- caused a stormy reaction at both sessions, and afterward among the public.

Grave words were spoken, among other things. It was said that the delegates from the province are breaking the brotherhood and unity in the country and the integrity of the SR of Serbia, without considering the arguments and facts that caused the request for special procedure to be submitted.

Beyond the Constitutional Framework

In invoking the need to preserve the brotherhood and unity and charging that the adoption of this bill has been blocked at a time of great urgency, some individual delegates and some assembly reporters intentionally or accidentally forgot the explanation that the special procedure had been requested because of Article 41, Section 4 of the Bill on the Foundations of the Social Planning System and the Social Plan of Yugoslavia which, as is pointed out, limits and narrows the constitutional right and obligation of workers in associated labor in the autonomous province to determine the policy of their social development, to direct and coordinate with social planning their material and social development within the framework of the unified system of self-managing socio-economic relations, and, on the basis of equal responsibilities, to participate in the determination of the economic policy of common interest in the Serbia SR and decide on common interests in the federation.

The delegates from Vojvodina were justified in calling attention to the fact that the proposed solution incorporated in this bill provides the legal basis for expanding the contents of the Social Plan of the Serbia SR beyond the constitutional framework and in contravention of the clear ideological-political orientations expressed in documents of the LC of Serbia and the LCY. Thus, the arguments of delegates from Vojvodina amount to a statement of the fact that the planning in the Serbia SR is not regulated or limited by a federal but by a republic law in accordance with Article 305, sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the Serbia SR, which stipulate that the republic's plan comprises the economic policy of common interest for the Serbia SR as a whole and that this economic policy is determined by agreement.

In these discussions the delegates from Vojvodina continued to call attention to the fact that the Constitution of the Serbia SR stipulates that the economic policy of common interests (and these interests are not determined in advance) is determined in the republic's social plan and that, as far as this part of the plan is concerned, the Social Plan of the Serbia SR represents the social plan of the Republic as a whole and is implemented throughout its entire territory. Two medium-term plans of the republic have already been adopted so far in accordance with this constitutional concept of the Social Plan of the Serbia SR. This means that no one wants -- as is pointed out -- to threaten the integrity of the Serbia SR and it is not true that the Serbia SR lacks a social plan that other republics have. To the extent, however, that it is believed that the Serbia SR should have a uniform plan that would be implemented in all of its elements in the entire territory of the republic, disregarding the existence of the autonomous provinces, such thinking is contrary to the Constitution now in effect and impinges on the very foundations of autonomy, that is, its material basis.

Clear Conclusions of the Congress of the Serbia LC

We recall that the ambiguities about this were eliminated already by the 18th session of the Serbia LC Central Committee in December 1981 and that the Resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Serbia LC (held in 1982) says, word for word, the following:

"Proceeding from the self-managing autonomy and responsibility and rights and obligations of all subjective factors of planning, the republic's social plan should be the plan of the Serbia SR as a whole as far as that part of the plan is concerned that determinies the economic policy of common interest for the republic and the autonomy of the province."

Despite all these facts, the (disputed) Article 41 of the Bill on the Foundations of the SFRY Social Planning System and Plan proposes different solutions that determine the contents of the plan of the Serbia SR in advance and without any agreement on what constitutes the common interest. The entire proposed Article 41 reads as follows:

"Section 1 -- The social plan of the republic and the social plan of the autonomous province determine the common interests, goals, and tasks of economic and social development, which apply in particular to:

"creation of conditions for the development of socialist self-managing relations, the development of production forces, increased labor productivity and incomes, increased employment, advancement of the health, cultural, educational, social, and other conditions of life and work, and strengthened defense capability and social self-protection;

"creation of conditions for the association of labor and pooling of resources in the unified economic area of Yugoslavia for the purpose of increasing production and incomes, advancing science and technology, and promoting greater and economically more successful participation in the international division of labor and more efficient utilization of national resources;

"relations in the formation of social product and income and the relations in their distribution;

"coordinating and directing the regional and zonal development;

"creation of conditions for the development of social activities;

"creation of conditions for the preservation and development of natural values of human environment and the values of human environment that are acquired by work;

"national defense and social self-protection.

"Section 2 -- The social plan of the republic and the social plan of the autonomous province also determine the directive and the framework for adoption of the economic policy measures and other measures that the organs in the republic or the autonomous province adopt -- in conformity with their rights and duties determined by the Constitution -- to ensure the necessary conditions for implementation of these plans.

"Section 3 -- The social plan of the republic and the social plan of the autonomous province also include the obligations concerning fulfillment of the common interests and goals determined by the social plan of Yugoslavia.

"Section 4 -- The common interests, goals, and tasks of economic and social development incorporated in the Social Plan of the Serbia SR, in accordance with sections 1 and 2 of this article, are determined in conformity with Article 4 of the SFRY Constitution."

What Was the Subject of Dispute

Delegates from Serbia proposed an amendment to this article (in the form of Section 5) which was first withdrawn at the session of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, but at the session of the Federal Chamber it was stated -- following the statement by Vilmos Molnar that the delegates from Vojvodina think that the reasons and objective circumstances that caused the special procedure to be requested have not been taken into consideration -- that the amendment has not been renounced. This amendment is as follows: "The social plan of the autonomous province includes the obligation to fulfill the common interests, goals, and tasks determined by the social plan of the Serbia SR, in conformity with Article 4 of the SFRY Constitution, as the questions of common interest for the Republic as a whole."

Officials of the republican assembly and the assemblies of both provinces participated in the work of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, that, following the request for special procedure, should have found the solution for the disputed question, together with the Federal Executive Council [FEC], on 19 July. Officials of the Vojvodina Assembly proposed that the part of the text stipulating determination of the contents of the plan that is uniform for the entire territory of the republic and the method of determining these contents be deleted from Article 41, Section 4.

The proposed formulation of this section was: "The common interests and goals of economic and social development incorporated in the Social Plan of the SR of Serbia are determined in accordance with Article 4 of the SFRY Constitution."

This solution makes it possible in practice to regulate the planning in the SR of Serbia by a republican law. The committee did not accept this proposal but instead submitted to the Federal Chamber the following test of this section: "The common interests, goals, and tasks of economic and social development incorporated in the Social Plan of the SR of Serbia, in accordance with the Sections 1 and 2 of this article, are determined in conformity with Article 4 of the SFRY Constitution."

The delegates from Vojvodina did not accept this formulation because, by invoking Sections 1 and 2, the contents of the social plan of the republic are virtually extended beyond the constitutional framework to all activities and all socioeconomic relations -- the economy, social activities, relations in the formation of social product and income, distribution of income, coordination, direction, and planning of regional and zonal development, and so forth -- although all this can by no means be considered the common economic policy that is stipulated by the Constitution and which has been followed in practice until now. However, the fact that Article 71 of the Draft Bill on the System of Social Planning and Social Plan of the Serbia SR copies nearly word for word Article 41, Section 1 of the Bill on the Foundations of the Social Planning System and Social Plan of Yugoslavia confirms that this section has been conceived contrary to what the delegates from Vojvodina advocate. This republican draft bill is now passing through the assembly procedure.

The views of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on this disputed question are clear and they state that the common interests and goals of planning in the Serbia SR are determined by agreement: "The common interests that provide the basis for adoption of the plan of the republic are determined by the Serbia SR Constitution and the constitutions of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. These interests must be defined and implemented by agreement in the plan of the republic and the plans of the provinces as their common interest and requirement of development."

The FEC Has Opened Unnecessary Discussions

It can be said that the responsible organs and the FEC itself as the proposer of the bill have failed to take this view into account. The FEC has deleted with its amendment the term "by agreement" and thereby opened unnecessary discussions. As a matter of fact, a large share of responsibility for all these disagreements -- it must be pointed out -- that do not date from yesterday must be borne precisely by the proposer of the bill. During the entire procedure of its adoption the federal government has proposed several versions that preceded the final proposal of Article 41, Section 4 and these versions were substantially different from each other. It is an interesting fact that for each of these versions representatives of the FEC claimed that they are in accord with the Constitution. The FEC in practice followed the rule that "it can be done this way but also that way." After all this, is it possible to take seriously the statement made by Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the FEC, at the 18 July session after the request of the delegates from Vojvodina for special procedure? That statement is: "The clear constitutional provisions have been made unclear in the discussion on the bill on planning and especially on its Article 41, which is now incorporated in the bill. I do not know why anyone needs this and who needs it but I do know that this harms the unity of the country as a whole and creates an even greater danger for the solution of many problems."

After all that has been stated, are the Vojvodina delegates to the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly the only ones "guilty" of delaying the adoption of this system-regulating law that, according to dynamics of implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, should have been adopted as long ago as the end of 1983? These demands are far from the thesis -- as some wish to present it -- that determining the common interests in the republic by agreement leads to the federalization of the SR of Serbia, because the present constitutional position of the autonomous province and the fulfillment of its rights, duties, and responsibilities within the republic of which it is a part do not represent a federation, nor can they do so. Reproaches have also been made to the effect that the common interests have been overcome by individual and partial interests. And the same circles that claim this find it in no way possible to ask whether this "common interest" of a system-regulating law, which is not disputed from the viewpoint of the need for its adoption, can allow itself such large "scope" as objectively means a revision of the constitutional position of the province without formally changing the constitutional provisions," as Vilmos Molnar explained on behalf of the delegates from Vojvodina at the session of the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly.